

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th of the month.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £5 for abroad.

SINGLE COPIES: 800 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq.

154 Nassau Street, New York.

MESSRS. STREET & CO.

30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C.

MESSRS. DATES, HENDY & CO.

37 Walbrook, LONDON, E. C.

MESSRS. JOHN MILLER & CO.,

São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 5th, 1887.

SOME of our colleagues of the daily press do not seem to look with favor on the proposition made by a considerable number of merchants in Rua da Alfandega to employ private watchmen to protect their premises against burglary. There is no question whatever as to the steady increase of this class of crime, nor is there any question as to the inefficiency of the police; the columns of the daily papers are full of accounts and complaints. Frankly, then, what are merchants to do? They have valuable stocks of goods in their warehouses, and their fortunes and livelihood are dependant upon their protection. If the police are not to be trusted, then what recourse can they employ? Must the merchant and his clerks sit up at night to protect the property, or may they not combine with their neighbors to employ trustworthy watchmen for this service? This is done elsewhere, the watchmen being enrolled as special constables. Why may it not be done in Rio de Janeiro? There is no use of waiting for a reform in the police force, for it will not come. The chief and his immediate subordinates are usually controlled by political influences, and are more interested in keeping in favor with political chiefs than in repressing crime. And as for the force, the pay is too small, and the moral support accorded them too slight, to make the place desirable for an able-bodied conscientious man. It is notorious that the worst *capoeiras* of this city are permitted to snap their fingers in the face of the police, because of their influential protection. As long as this is permitted, no full-grown man will care to be a policeman. And in the meantime, housebreaking, theft and assaults are of hourly occurrence! By all means let us have private watchmen—or, if that be denied, a vigilance committee!

THE opposition to the Protestant school at Piracicaba, São Paulo, which was so unwisely stimulated by the Emperor on the occasion of his recent visit to that province, has at last culminated in an official attempt to close the school altogether. On the 27th ult. the *inspector literario* of that district, Dr. Abilio E. Vianna, addressed an official notice to Miss Bruce, directress of the school, to the effect that "in accordance with Art. 165, § 1, of the Regulamento of 18th April, 1869, and Art. 23 of the Regulamento of 8th November, 1851, I can not admit that the school, of which you are directress; shall be frequented by boys, once that it is an establishment for the education

of girls." And furthermore, that "in view of Art. 24 of this last Regulamento the school is obliged to have a professor of the religion of state." This school was founded by the Methodist Episcopal Church South in connection with its mission work in this country. Due permission was obtained for its creation, and a considerable expense was incurred in the purchase of land and the erection of a school building, nearly all of which was borne by the missionary societies in the United States. Experienced teachers were then brought out, under whose wise and efficient management the school has developed into one of the best in the province. It is true that it was established as a girls' school, but in the absence of good primary schools for boys in that locality the practice has grown up of admitting small boys, none of whom, we believe, have thus far exceeded the age of ten years. The popularity of the school has been so great among the Brazilian families of that locality that repeated attempts to establish a Catholic school by the Sisters have signally failed. It is a Protestant school, of course, and as such teaches Protestant doctrines, but in so unobjectionable a way that the Catholic families of Piracicaba have felt no hesitation in sending their children to be educated there. Of course, as a Protestant mission school it is not at all likely to have a "professor of the religion of state," and its founders probably never knew that there is a law requiring such an utter absurdity as the imposition of a Roman Catholic religious instructor on a Protestant school. In fact, there are probably very few schools in the country, even among Catholics, which are so provided. On the occasion of the Emperor's visit to Piracicaba last October, he expressly charged the vicar there to "react against this Protestant propaganda," and the result is what we see. First, some of the more timid patrons of the school were induced to withdraw their children. Then the Sisters made another attempt to start their opposition school, but failed. And now a public official unearths a couple of obsolete and forgotten laws and attempts to close up the school! But the attempt will fail. The attendance of boys can very easily be arranged, for a separate school can be provided—particularly if it is made necessary through persecution. But as for the "professor of the religion of state," it can not be enforced! If the Piracicaba school is closed up by official action on that account, then every Protestant school in the empire must be closed, which will deprive Brazil of her best and most efficient means of education. More than that, such a step will bring down the condemnation of the whole Protestant world in a way which will lead to anything but pleasant results.

THEN there is another feature to this question which should not be overlooked. If purely Protestant schools are not permitted by the laws of Brazil, except under the impossible condition of having Roman Catholic professors of theology thrust upon them, then this fact ought to be made clearly known in the Protestant countries of northern Europe where Brazil is now seeking immigrants. There is a very general impression abroad that Brazil tolerates all religions; and toleration, it should be added, does not mean merely permission to think Protestantism, but to practice, preach and teach Protestantism. If Brazilian toleration falls short of this, then let us have a clear understanding of what the word really means under the laws of the country. We admit the right of Brazil to exclude Protestants by proper means, but as long as the constitution of the country and subsequent statutes guarantee full religious freedom no

such right can justly be exercised. The other day two Protestant clergymen and a Brazilian teacher were attacked by a mob near Campo Largo, province of Paraná, but no protection whatever, nor satisfaction, has been accorded them by the authorities. One of the clergymen was badly injured by blows on the back and the teacher was knocked down several times. Recourse to the president of the province has signally failed, and there the matter stands. Now, if this is the Brazilian idea of toleration, if Protestant preachers can not be protected against brutal attacks, and if Protestant schools are not to be permitted to exist as such, we want to know it. If this law of 1851 is valid and is to be enforced, no Protestant school in the empire can be carried on. And if the law is operative, we beg to inform the minister of agriculture that every Protestant country in Europe shall know it, to the end that no Protestant emigrants shall be deceived into coming here under the promise of religious toleration. If they are not to have schools according to their own faith, then let them go where no such restriction is to be found.

ONE morning a few days since a small boy and girl started out for school in the city of São Paulo. Being the children of an American connected with one of the educational institutions of that city, and having been but a short time in the country, they appear to have been but slightly acquainted with the discriminating and polite requirements of their new home. The boy, who had reached the ripe age of 11 years, was dressed in the barbarous style of the country from which he came—a plaited waist and knickerbockers, buttoned together at the waist, with collar and cuffs, and wearing an unmistakable appearance of having been washed and ironed. It is true that he had worn this same suit in Boston, New York, Brooklyn, and many other American cities, and that no one ever dreamed of criticising his dress; but then it must be remembered that Americans and Englishmen are somewhat backward in such matters. In those countries boys are kept in knickerbockers and girls in short dresses until a shamefully advanced period—until an age when, in Brazil, they are marrying and settling for life. Well, this little American boy in São Paulo, with his little sister, took a tram-car, for it was a rainy day and the streets were muddy. After going a short distance the conductor suddenly stopped the tram-car and ordered the boy down. Not understanding Portuguese, he only looked bewildered. Finally the indignant conductor came to where he was sitting and roughly hauled him out, scattering his books in the mud. The little girl, much frightened, got out also, and together they tramped the rest of the way to school through the mud and rain. Meeting the father they could give no explanation of the matter, and of all that the conductor said they remembered only the words "*munças de camisa*" (shirt sleeves). And that explained the whole transaction! This rude American boy had been shocking the finer sensibilities of this São Paulo conductor by appearing in his "shirt-sleeves" in a public conveyance. True, the garment is not called a shirt elsewhere, and it covered a real little shirt of the most improper kind; but then it had plaits, cuffs and collar, and, though of colored material, was a close approximation to the conductor's ideal of what a shirt should be. As the regulations of the company forbid the carrying of people in their shirt sleeves, and as the conductor's sense of duty was as strong as his sense of propriety, he had no alternative but to put the boy out in the rain and mud. The father then went to see the company's superintendent, who took

but one shocked look at the garment and then promptly retreated behind the regulations also. And that settles the whole matter! Either this unregenerate American must dress his boy properly—black broadcloth coat, (frock preferred), trousers and waist coat, Derby hat, collar and cravat, and patent leather boots—or he must find another conveyance for him than the São Paulo tram-cars. It is quite time for this boy to be smoking cigarettes and staring at women with the eye of a connoisseur—and who could tolerate his doing such things in a plaited waist. Then think of the lacerated feelings of passengers and conductors at the sight of these shameless "shirt sleeves"! No matter what sights may be seen along the street, no matter what language may offend delicate ears, no matter what rudeness of look and manner may assail every lady who enters a tram-car—the Brazilian people will not tolerate a shirt sleeve! The line must be drawn somewhere, and in São Paulo it will be drawn just there!

MANUFACTURING IN BRAZIL.

THE almost simultaneous organization of two enterprises for the establishment of flour mills in this city has attracted attention to the question, which we have already discussed, as to whether manufacturing in Brazil is merely an exotic plant, flourishing under the protective influence of our tariff system, or whether it may be a legitimate effort at creating a demand for certain articles to be produced in the country, which have hitherto been imported from foreign countries.

We assert, with little fear of contradiction, that at present Brazil possesses none of the attributes of a manufacturing nation. We do not propose to deal particularly with these milling enterprises, beyond noticing that it is estimated that 30 per cent. profit per annum will be divided, and that so handsome a result will stimulate foreign competition, as more moderate profits are acceptable to American and other mill owners. We merely wish to point out how completely in opposition to accepted opinions in economic matters is this rage for establishing manufacturing industries in Brazil.

J. R. McCulloch, the eminent writer on politico-economical questions, in an essay on the circumstances necessary for the progress of manufactures, divides these into moral and physical. The first are freedom for life and property, an inviolate standard of currency, public burdens fairly and equally imposed, justice speedily, cheaply and honestly administered, and perfect freedom to testators to dispose of their property. To these he adds education of the working classes. Beyond the first of these attributes—and even this is open to contestation—Brazil possesses not a single one. Of the physical circumstances, Mr. McCulloch places first an abundant supply of raw material, clearly demonstrating that without its immense supply of iron, tin, etc., England could never have assumed its present eminent position as a manufacturing nation. Next comes an ample supply of cheap fuel, without which the steam engine becomes unavailable, and without steam no manufacturer can compete with others. Skilled labor is another necessity. To this we would add, on our own responsibility, freedom of internal intercourse and moderate or cheap rates of freight. Does Brazil possess any of these physical circumstances declared by Mr. McCulloch to be necessary for the progress of manufacturers? It may be replied that immense water power is contained in the country, but to avail of this the mills must be so retired from consuming centres that the excessive freights will nullify any saving gained by using the power Nature has furnished.

All these reasons go to show that at present Brazil has none of the attributes of a manufacturing country; and that if mills are springing up over the country, it is under the shade of our excessive import duties.

Whether it is justifiable to establish manufactures to stimulate the production of certain articles, is so variously considered, that its examination would occupy more time and space than is at our disposition. Only one point may be alluded to in its application to Brazil. Manufacturers do not pretend to reduce the cost of their products to consumers. These prices will be governed by the current quotations of foreign competing goods, and the result can only be the transferring of so much money from the coffers of the Treasury, into which it has been paid as import duties, to the coffers of those interested in these manufacturing enterprises. Brazil can ill afford to see her customs revenue decrease, and that the establishment of every enterprise for the purpose of manufacturing tends to this end seems undeniable.

We have no intention of charging the organizers of these enterprises of doing a wrong to the country; they are merely acting as business men, who, the authorities having declared high duties indispensable, are availing of a perfectly lawful means of securing for themselves a part of the profit.

The Treasury may destroy these manufacturers at one blow by increasing duties on the raw material, for the supply of which they are dependent on the stranger, or foreign nations disgusted with the conceit of the idea of constituting Brazil a manufacturing country, may enter upon a system of reprisals, which must result to the prejudice of the empire.

[Communicated.]

BRAZIL AS A MANUFACTURER.

The well worn aphorism that Brazil is a country *essencialmente agricola* is now no longer applicable to this land of slaves and coffee. The rest of the industrial world is asleep and Brazil is about to strip off the cloak that has hidden for so long her industrial powers, and lead the van in the army of manufacturers.

Stimulated with the success of her cotton mills, she is now to turn miller also and prove that Brazilian labor is as cheap and efficacious as that of Europe and the States.

What will the Argentines say to a mill that pays 30% nett on its capital?

Where will the American hide himself when he sees a country that produces neither wheat, coal, nor machinery, import all these articles in order that her gifted people may fill their unaccustomed stomachs with cheap bread?

No; when the slopes of the *Serra da Mantiqueira* cease to yield coffee, when the *cappos* of Oliveira and Bom Sucesso are furrowed by the civilizing steam plough, and the tropic skies look down on a sea of golden grain, when the curse of slavery no longer prevents foreign labor, then may Brazil hope to figure among the bread supplying countries of the world, and be independent of American, European and River Plate flour.

In a country which is not yet either a producer of grain or manufacturer of flour, technical knowledge of milling is necessarily rare, and a criticism in figures of Gianelli & Co.'s prospectus would neither be satisfactory nor conclusive; but on general principles where flour can be imported at a selling price of 15\$000, after paying duties, commissions, and charges to the extent say of 15% on cost and freight price, the advantage of buying from the national mill is more than apocryphal.

Furthermore, as wheat has to be imported and consequently pays freight, the only advantage the national concern has lies in the protective duty of about 10%. Against this have also to be imported, coals and bags, or barrels, all paying freight likewise, so that where foreign competition only pays freight on the nett produce of its mills, the national one has to pay on all the gross requirements for making flour. And, even assuming the easy sale of the major part of the produce of the wheat, where is the home outlet for the collateral products of bran and so forth?

Without questioning the general exactness of the estimate as per prospectus, there are a few items deserving explanation.

Expediente d'Alfandega on wheat should be 5 1/4 % on 2,280,000\$000 = 119,700\$ not 48,000\$000.

The production of bran would largely exceed the demand, say 140,000\$ against 90,000\$ required. Second brand flour would also be produced on far too large a scale for the fastidious taste of this market, the consumption never exceeding about 5,000 barrels per year.

Again, it is not clear about the grinding powers of the mill, apparently in order to grind 80 tons per diem the mill must work the whole of the 24 hours.

29th Jan., 1887.

Regarding the production of wheat, it may be considered as an indisputable fact that Brazil will never figure in the world's markets as a wheat producer. Certain localities in the South and in elevated regions may produce a small quantity, but of very inferior quality for flour-making purposes. A careful experiment was made near Campinas a few years ago, and the experimenter informed us that the wheat had to be "weeded" by hand two or three times. Think of competing with Russia, United States or the Argentine Republic, when the Brazilian wheat field must be repeatedly cleaned of weeds by hand!—Eds. News.]

REGARDING SANTA BARBARA.

Editor Rio News:

Sir.—In your issue of January 24th our poor little village is once more brought to the front through the medium of an editorial and in connection with the proposal now under discussion by the "wiseacres" of the general [provincial] assembly to change us from the district of Piracicaba to that of Limeira.

True, we are not a great railroad center, or grand "entrepôt" of commerce, nor are we a community of millionaires; but though our village is small, even obscure, I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise at the general ignorance with regard to our general condition, and as you call for information upon the point I have thought it would not be amiss for me to respond, so far as my ability and the limited medium of a short letter would permit.

In the first place I should imagine that our little community would possess but little value as a political agent, on account of the small number of voters in the district, whether the preponderance were in favor of or against monarchism or republicanism. As a matter of fact, there are only twenty-eight votes polled here, of which number twenty are republicans. The contest between parties would have to be exceedingly close, which would enable the village of Santa Barbara to hold the balance of power, or enable it to decide between monarchism and republicanism. Consequently, I say that as a political factor we amount to nothing. I have resided in the village eight years and so far as I know, with the exception of one person, Dr. Prudente de Barros, no one of the contestants for political power

and place has ever, during that time, made his appearance among us to solicit the votes of the citizens, or attempted to enlighten us upon the political topics of the day.

Next, as to the advantages of religious instruction which we possess. I presume, from the tenor of your editorial that you had reference more particularly to the American portion of the community, but, as a matter of fact, in a political or religious view the Americans are not to be considered in connection with the fate of Santa Barbara, inasmuch as they are not permitted to vote, nor are they Catholics.

Referring, however, to the entire community, both American and Brazilian, I will say that the latter have a new and very handsome church, with its pastor residing in the village, and so far as religious instruction and advantages go, *a la Brazil*, I presume they are well supplied. The Americans, also, thanks to the beneficence and liberality of the mission boards of the mother country, have a fair sprinkling of religious tutors — preachers, I will say, residing among them, who dispense regularly, at two or three different churches each Sabbath day, the Holy Word. These churches are none of them at a greater distance than three or four miles from any of the Americans, consequently the ride to and fro each Sunday would only act as a good appetizer.

As to roads, I really think our roads are about as good as the generality of roads in Brazil. From our village radiate four general roads, or great highways: one to Piracicaba, distant four leagues, (or sixteen miles); another to Limeira, about the same distance; another to Campinas, about six leagues distant; another to the railway station, distant one league. With the single exception of the road to Piracicaba, I consider the roads excellent; in fact they will bear comparison with the roads of almost any portion of the United States. From Santa Barbara to the railway station we have a daily line of trolleys, and, from the village to Piracicaba a tri-weekly line. This fact of itself ought to be proof, or at least *prima facie* evidence, that the roads are in pretty fair condition.

As to the desire of the people generally to be changed to the district of Limeira, the Americans are utterly indifferent, and the majority of the Brazilians are opposed to it. To such an extent indeed does this opposition go, that a petition has been circulated for signatures among the inhabitants, to be directed to the government, asking that we be permitted to remain as we were, attached to Piracicaba.

As to our financial prosperity I have already written my views in a former letter, and it is unnecessary to reiterate here.

Very truly,

A. W. C.

Santa Barbara, 26th Jan., 1887.

Jornal de Commercio, 26th Jan.

POLICE IN RIO.

We, the undersigned, importers living in the Rua da Alfandega, ward between Rua da Quitanda and Rua dos Olivares, by the present come to protest against the want of policemen in the said ward as there have lately been repeated attempts at burglary, and visible signs of attempts at forcing on the doors of various establishments. We, therefore, beg from the competent authority immediate precautions to the end that this deplorable state of affairs, in which we are involved, may cease, and in case this be decided upon, we collectively offer to contribute the expense necessary to the proper policing of the ward. Rio de Janeiro, 25th January, 1886.

From the *Gazeta de Noticias*, January 19.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

In a most important unpublished work of the eminent Dr. Louis Conty we find the following words, which are worthy of consideration:

"I ought to tell everything. The only plantations, from what I saw, on which the introduction of free labor, subject to contracts and in contact with slave service, is giving results, and where there are not arising daily and bitter doubts, have always been managed by intelligent and foreign administrators, who have sought with studious aptitude to attenuate and mitigate the inconveniences of the system and of social usages. For example, in Ibicaba the administrator is German; in Sete Quedas and in Amparo, Dutch; in Montserrat, French; on the plantation of Sr. Antonio Prato, Italian; and the Sr. Van-Even, the enlightened planter of Santa Clara, is the son of a foreigner."

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The December receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 973,599\$763.

—The December receipts of the Ypanema iron works were 6,969\$224, against 3,911\$616 for the same month in 1885.

—The total number of deaths in Pará last year was 2,461, of which 364 were from *beri-beri* and 81 from yellow fever.

—The December receipts of the Ypanema iron works were 6,969\$224, against 3,911\$616 for the same month in 1885.

—The December receipts of Maranhão custom house amounted to 202,651\$886, against 120,790\$729 in 1885 and 201,931\$701 in 1884.

—There appears to be yellow fever all along the coast, from Pará down to Bahia. In Parahyba it is raging with great virulence.

—Dr. Martinho Prado Junior, of São Paulo, has received a first installment of 7,000\$ on the immigrants introduced into that province.

—There were 760 immigrant arrivals in S. Paulo on the 23rd ult. They were not permitted to stay in Santos long enough to get hungry.

—The public debt of the province of Ceará, according to the latest reports, amounts to 347,763\$819, of which 278,123\$300 are funded.

—In the district of Aparecida, province of Rio de Janeiro, an Italian who played on the organ, and had a monkey, died suddenly, and the police found in his possession 6,000\$. The business must be a good one.

—Areado, Minas Geraes, seems to be afflicted. They have there measles, carbuncles, etc., which are destroying 20 per cent. of the patients. Areado is not in S. Paulo and immigrants will not catch measles, etc., if they go to S. Paulo.

—A number of Belgian immigrants, who are employed on the plantation of Col. Silveira Cintra, says the *Gazeta*, of Mogy-mirim, S. Paulo, are complaining that they have not been paid the provincial subsidy promised them. The collector there tells them he has no money.

—The public debt of the province of Minas Geraes amounts to a total of 4,257,000\$, of which 4,007,000\$ is funded and 250,000\$ unfunded. The province has thus far expended 2,861,528\$ in kilometeric subventions to railways and 1,118,879\$ on account of interest guarantees.

—The *Diario Popular* of the 24th ult. is informed by some one connected with the census commission that the city and municipality of S. Paulo contains a population of 40,000. This does not include some of the outlying hamlets of other municipalities, which are by some considered to now form a part of the city itself.

—The December receipts of the Bahia custom house amounted to 951,122\$859, against 748,492\$544 in the same month of 1885, a gain of 232,630\$315. The revenue from imports gave an increase of 194,450\$052, and the receipts for the emancipation fund increased 42,110\$715. The revenue from exports showed a decrease.

—The public debt of the province of São Paulo amounts to 8,514,803\$448, of which only 1,186,000\$ is funded. Of the floating debt 800,000\$ is for Ypiranga lottery receipts, 79,409\$445 deposits as guarantees for public officials, and 5,919,413\$210 for interest guarantees advanced by the general government to the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line on account of the quota belonging to the province.

—The *Jornal de Commercio* on the 28th ult. printed statistics of the agricultural production of the province of S. Paulo as shown by its exports for the five last fiscal years, which are:

	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85	1885-86
Coffee.....	30,809,698\$	42,753,013\$	50,180,786\$	55,004,725\$	49,297,043\$
Cotton.....	522,164	198,966	190,073	481,374	760,889
Live stock.....	293,700	434,339	248,791	279,344	279,659
Rice.....	343,293	330,815	198,284	135,199	334,453
Tobacco.....	274,027	224,963	215,024	291,995	194,292
Hides.....	69,702	142,899	185,611	223,826	133,733
Totals.....	41,782,758	44,266,765	57,466,588	56,665,542	44,257,168

—The Sobradinho rapids improvements in the Rio S. Francisco have been completed.

—The Parahyba river improvements, in the province of Piahy, have been suspended.

—There were 193 deaths in the city of Victoria during the year 1886, against 164 in the preceding year.

—The total receipts of the Rio Grande custom house in 1886 were 2,712,520\$220, against 2,264,675\$140 in the preceding year.

—The January receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 1,064,421\$432, and of the mesa de vendas to 314,504\$827.

—The December receipts of the Amazonas custom house amounted to 101,758\$988, making a total of 497,023\$375 for the half year.

—The São Paulo provincial assembly on the 26th ult. rejected a bill repealing a law authorizing the use of municipal jails for the detention of runaway slaves.

—Up to 15th December there had been 86 fatal cases of cholera in Matto Grosso. It is now reported from Montevideo that there is a great scarcity of food in that province.

—The *Provincia* of São Paulo says that it is proposed to organize a company in Campinas for the sale of coffee. Offices and warehouses are to be established in Santos, of course!

—The official value of all exports from the province of São Paulo in 1885-86 was 41,558,391\$, of which coffee produced 40,297,043\$ and all other products 1,261,348\$. It looks very much like carrying all the eggs in one basket.

—A poor slave made his appearance in Campos on the 29th or 30th ult. in a pitiful condition. He had been most cruelly whipped, and he carried irons on his neck and ankles, with chains. The abolition society took the matter up.

—Advices from Bahia state that a sailor of the Brazilian navy on the night of the 16th ult., the occasion of the Bonfim *feira*, drew his knife and ran a-muck among the crowd, severely wounding several persons. And yet no one shot him!

—A very enjoyable ball was given on the Royal Mail steamer *Trent* in the port of Santos on the 24th ult. by Mr. William Ellis, of Messrs. Holworthy & Ellis, who is about to leave for England. The decks were brilliantly illuminated, and the ball proved not only a novelty but a great success.

—The exports of coffee from the province of Espirito Santo during the last three fiscal years were as follows:

1883-84.....	176,546½ bags.
1884-85.....	227,615½ "
1885-86.....	397,445 "

—A Barbacena, Minas Geraes, paper on the 23rd ult., states that two slaves, the man aged 79 and his wife aged 65 years, had applied to the authorities there for their free papers. They claim that their master, Sr. Conde, had withheld all communication of their freedom. Messrs. Saravia and Cotepe's great emancipation measure seems to be ineffective on the plantations.

—In acknowledging the receipt of some reading books from a charitable lady, a teacher of Uberaba recently wrote: "I have pupils so poor that they can not even bring paper, it being necessary for me to furnish at my own cost and also make use of the backs of letters in order that they may write." The money wanted in other ways might be made of real practical use in cases like this.

—An abolition meeting was held at Campos on the evening of the 30th ult. in view of cruelties practiced on some slaves of that vicinity. The meeting however was broken up and several people injured. Carlos de Lacerda telegraphs that his life is threatened, and asks for protection. The premier has promised to take the matter into consideration. Campos is getting a very unsavory reputation.

—The November and December receipts of the Parahyba custom house were as follows:

	November	December
1886.....	75,001\$955	75,377\$805
1885.....	67,138 885	34,467 015

Increase..... 7,863\$090 40,910\$590

During these two months the receipts from imports increased by 55,575\$377, while those from exports decreased 4,495\$208.

—The "Sociedade de Imigração" of Santos has published a statement of the recent immigration abuses at that port, dated the 20th ult., in which they state that the immigration authorities did absolutely nothing, and that the *Rio Paraná* immigrants, numbering 228, were sheltered in the Carmo convent at the society's request and fed at its own expense. The society paid out 1,247\$300 for provisions, the Santos merchants refusing to sell to the government officials on credit.

—The province of Pará seems to have entered into a very peculiar contract with Eduardo Castel and Eduardo Pontel for the prosecution of a fishing industry. In the first place the province agrees to loan the two Eduardos 300,000\$ for 30 years at 8%, and to pay them a subsidy of 7,000\$ a month besides for the same period. In four years the subsidy will swallow up the loan, leaving the poor fishermen to draw their 84,000\$ a year thereafter free from all incumbrances.

—On the 10th ult. the Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, branch of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, commenced operations.

—The monthly receipts of the Santos custom house during the last half year were as follows:

July.....	765,069\$579
August.....	817,077 318
September.....	824,058 683
October.....	1,230,910 645
November.....	1,048,797 724
December.....	910,396 660

Total, 6 months..... 5,596,230\$609

—The receipts at the Bahia custom house for the latter half of 1886 and 1885 were as follows:

	1886	1885
Imports.....	4,774,309\$797	4,289,070\$692
Port dues.....	27,303 310	26,893 860
Exports.....	520,478 367	600,404 021
Sundries.....	23,308 614	20,230 768
Surtax 5%.....	225,498 886	—
	5,570,898\$974	4,936,599\$341

RAILROAD NOTES

—Three kilometres of the Ribeirão Bonito railway, Pernambuco, were formally inaugurated on the 30th ult.

—An extension of 18 months has been granted to the Carangola company for the completion of its branch line to Itapemirim.

—The government has conceded six months more to the "Quarhim a Itaquí" line, of Rio Grande, for the conclusion of its works.

—The October receipts of the São Paulo railway amounted to 861,621\$960, and the expenses to 306,145\$700, leaving a balance of 555,476\$260.

—It is said that the inauguration of the Jahu branch of the S. Carlos do Pinhal line will take place about the middle of the current month.

—It is announced that an engineer in Lorena, São Paulo, has hit upon a scheme of a railway from that place to Goyaz. We are not informed whether his plan includes the necessary capital, or not.

—The S. Carlos do Pinhal company having asked permission to extend its line from Araraquá to Sant'Anna do Parahyba, the minister of agriculture refuses to grant it on the ground that this is one of the proposed routes to Matto Grosso, for which the government has not yet procured all necessary data.

—The minister of agriculture refuses permission for the construction of two branches of the S. Carlos do Pinhal line, one toward the Mogy-guaçu, and the other from Jahu to the Paranaíba. The minister decides that the first is prejudicial to the Paulista company, and the second to the Sorocabana company. Several of the São Paulo companies seem to be literally "pocketed."

—The October and November receipts and expenses the Ribeirão Preto extension of the Mogyana railway were as follows:

	October	November
Receipts.....	15,187\$650	17,166\$850
Expenses.....	5,381 935	8,985 075
Surplus.....	9,805\$715	8,175\$505

—The October and November receipts of the Caldas branch of the Mogyana line yielded the following results:

	October	November
Receipts.....	14,005\$780	12,708\$320
Expenses.....	5,710 949	10,352 195
Surplus.....	8,294\$831	6,918\$125

This branch was opened to traffic in October.

—According to a dispatch of the 24th ult. the minister of agriculture refuses to reconsider his decision declaring the D. Pedro I concession lapsed. He says that the *aviso* of the government in regard to the rescission of contracts, in which the companies were invited to present proposals, did not suspend the contract. These ministerial decisions should be carefully read by intending investors in Brazilian railways.

—A short time ago the public was surprised by the sudden and inexplicable resignation of the general superintendent of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway. Mr. A. H. Turner, but there was a suspicion afloat that it was due to a new policy of the principal Brazilian shareholders by which all foreigners were to be cleared out from the employ of the company. This suspicion is now more than confirmed by an incident which occurred on the 30th ult. While one of the machinists of the São Paulo shops—all Englishmen but one—were at breakfast a police force was stationed at the doors and they were informed that their services were no longer required. They were permitted to enter the shops after their tools only under police escort. These men had been in the employ of the company for many years, and there was no complaint whatever against them. There was, of course, no contract to prevent their discharge at any day, but that this should be done without warning and by force, as though they were malefactors, is a gross outrage. If the Brazilian directors of that company do not want foreigners in their employ, then they are not obliged to employ them; but they are under some obligations nevertheless to treat their discharged workmen like men and with some show of civilized decency.

LOCAL NOTES

—The Russian corvette *Rynda* left for the Cape of Good Hope on the 26th ult.

—Coffee was weak on the 26th ult. A pile of it fell on a laborer and broke his arm.

—Our very young colleague, *Lombard Street*, is already dead. The *Rialto* failed to respond.

—It is announced that 800 Italian emigrants embarked at Genoa on the 19th ult. for Brazil.

—The Italian beneficent society of this city is proposing to call a meeting to protest against the arbitrary conduct of police officials.

—The payment to the City Improvements Company for the last six months of 1886 amounted to 847,579\$167.

—Everything is still safe and snug at the Nuno de Andrade summer hotel at Ilha Grande. The fishing is excellent.

—Amateurs in fire-works can find out how various colored lights are manufactured by applying to the *Auxiliador da Indústria Nacional* of December.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized a credit of 50,500\$ at the London treasury agency for the purchase of material for the water works of this city.

—There seems to be a great deal of difficulty in getting the present city council confirmed. Between ministerial, judicial and aldermanic decisions, there seems to be no standing room.

—Sr. Pedro Afonso de Andrade Souto-Maior Pinto Coelho has been made a baron by the Portuguese government. We are unable to state what the rest of new noblemen's original name was.

—That Cangussu telegraph operator has again scored a triumph over the astronomical absurdity of this city—reporting a comet on the 21st ult. at 9.20 p.m. A telescope ought to be sent down to that operator.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized civil engineer Miguel de Teive Argollo to explore the zone of unsettled lands along the Bahia Central railway for the purpose of selecting suitable places for national and immigrant colonies.

—The manufacturers of artificial liquors are very indignant over the orders of the board of health that they shall brand all their barrels with hot irons, and demand that foreign producers of the "artificial" shall be compelled to do likewise.

—Decree No. 9,701 dated 22nd ult. declared lapsed the concession to Francisco Ignacio Ferreira and Manoel Jesuino Ferreira for the building of docks, and otherwise improving the port of Bahia. A company under the name of the Bahia Docks Company was registered in London, under this concession.

—According to the *Paiz*, when the Russian minister came down from Petropolis the other day to see about the police attack on the Russian sailors, the Barão de Cotepepe, minister of foreign affairs, suddenly felt the need of a change and went up to Petropolis. Perhaps, however, it was only a coincidence.

—A vital question, beyond the moral support Brazil must lend France in any European embroilment, is as to the manner in which the empire may avail of the approaching difficulties. Brazil might supply beef, maize, sugar and rum; but the chances are that she will furnish nothing, beyond the moral support referred to.

—Having got rid of their dictator, Gen. Maximo Santos, the people of Uruguay do not now want him to return and have adopted measures to prevent his landing in that country. A sentence of banishment has already been declared. Santos has been gone but a few weeks, and is now on his return voyage from Europe. There will soon be lively times in fickle Uruguay.

—The minister of agriculture has recently sent large numbers of the São Paulo *Guia* to Brazilian consulates in Europe for the purpose of attracting immigrants to that province. The immunities enjoyed by new comers, especially from small-pox, ought to arouse a perfect frenzy among the poor people of Europe, and bring them out by the thousand.

—It is a matter for painful reflection that the Sociedade Central de Imigração of this city does not find the São Paulo *Guia* of Immigrants quite as correct as could be wished, and has been compelled to suggest certain important corrections. The minister of agriculture, who paid 12,000\$ toward the job, will probably give the matter prompt attention.

—There is a curious similarity between swallows and exchange brokers. We do not mean that the latter are as graceful in their flights as the former, but refer to the fact that they both collect at certain times of the day, or year, and then disappear for a period. At 9.55 a.m. the Rua da Alliança is full of brokers; at 10.05, not one is to be seen. Our political editor suggests that perhaps fly time begins punctually at 10 a.m.

DIED.

STEVENS.—On the 25th ult. Jeannette Mayo, (May), daughter of George and Marguerite Stevens, aged 8 years and 5 months.

—The *comissão de praças* of the municipal council went out on a little hunt on the 29th and bagged 892\$ in fines.

—The new 300 reis postage stamp is said to be the ugliest production of the Mint thus far—and that is saying a great deal.

—Mr. John Roach, the originator of the present line of steamships between this port and New York, died in the latter city on the 10th ult. at the age of 70 years.

—The Royal Mail packet *La Plata* took 142 bags of mail matter for Montevideo and Buenos Aires, which had accumulated here because of no steamers for those ports.

—Michael Angelo street is in Engenho Novo, but it does not seem to be a good place to live in. A daily paper says the police there break lamps and drive the lamp-lighters away.

—The government is said to have signed the decree authorizing Drs. Ferreira de Araújo and G. Fogliani (two journalists) to widen, rebuild and extend the Rna Senhor dos Passos.

—A River Plate correspondent of the Immigration society suggests that the Foreign Office take over the immigration question. Barão de Cotepepe will make an excellent immigrant inspector.

—The Argentines have imposed eight days quarantine on arrivals from this port because of yellow fever. And yet the former were indignant because Rio quarantined against cholera!

—If a stranger wishes to see something singularly characteristic of the prevailing mania, let him look at the quarter and half page lottery advertisements in the daily papers.

—John, the Baptist, Reis does not like cold food. He started a fire in one of the D. Pedro II dock warehouses on the 25th to heat (no accent on the h) his victuals and was promptly arrested for his pains.

—We may be in the wrong of course, but it seems to us that the average Brazilian would build a wall around his country just as China did. The people inside would physic, prosecute and defend, and explore public works, and no one would be a bit the wiser—until more money was needed.

—The government has offered a reward for the detection of the parties guilty of setting fire to the Campos cane fields. This is perfectly right, but who ever heard of a similar act where a merchant's property was concerned? And what step has the government taken to punish those who fired upon abolitionists on the 30th?

—O *Paiz* says that Queen Victoria is to establish an order for writers and artists. A newspaper man may yet wear a decoration and be proud of it. In this office a 20\$ "brown-back" will just suit the occasion, and it need not come from the sovereign either.

—It is said that the minister of finance is about to adopt measures for the better fiscalization of lotteries, particularly those of the provinces which do not pay their taxes as regularly as is desired. The minister does not propose to lose a penny of this blood money.

—An employé of the house of Karl Valais & Co. of this city named Jean Seiler, of Swiss nationality, committed suicide with a revolver on the 24th ult. His body was found in the woods near Paineiras, on the Corcovado. Seiler was insured for \$5,000 in the New York Life.

—D. Maria das Neves Izabel Fulda Carlota Adelaide Michaela Raphaela Gabriella Gonzaga de Paula e Assis Sophia Inez Romana de Bragança has recently written a letter to the Conde de Redinha, says the *Diário de Notícias*, but our colleague does not mention whether the august lady signed all of her names to this historical document, or not.

—The government has accepted the resignation of Gen. Severiano Martins da Fonseca, governor of the military school of this city, who resigned because the cadets disobeyed orders, and has appointed Gen. Agostinho Marques de Sá to the vacancy. The *expansão generosa da mocidade academica* are proving to be somewhat troublesome to their faint-hearted masters. And, by the way, no step whatever seems to have been taken to punish those mutinous cadets who refused to obey orders.

—It gives us sincere pleasure to announce that our old friend Morris has again returned to the service of the public. In addition to the invention of a boot-black's chair—which permits the customer to sit down as well as the boot-black—he has invented a receptacle, and process, and tax, and revenue, in the private garbage service of the city, and he is now awaiting a contract from the city council. He asks only 38,000\$ a month, 5% of which will be paid into the municipal treasury.

—A telegram from the north on the 30th reports the arrival of eight persons at Macéio in a boat, who report the collision of two English ships, the *Kapunda* and *Ada Melmore*, about 500 miles from Macéio. The *Kapunda* was bound from Plymouth to Australia, and carried 318 persons, emigrants and crew, of which all were lost but 16. The *Ada Melmore* was homeward bound from Coquimbó, and lost two out of a crew of 14. The French bark *Ulysses* rescued about 16. The two vessels seem to have sunk immediately after the collision.

DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE
--------------	----------	---------------

AMINION	CIRCULATION	DESCRIPTION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	LAST SALE	LAST QUOTATION
139,675,100,000	336,005,100,000	Apolices Jan. July	5 1/2	1,000,000	1,000,000	
50,000,000,000	50,000,000,000	do do	200-800	100 1/2	975,000	980,000
2,138,400,000	1,997,200,000	do do	5 1/2	500-1,000	979 000	
159,000,000	119,600,000	do do	4 1/2	1,000,000		
30,000,000,000	20,638,100,000	Gold Loan of 1868	Apr., Oct.	1,000,000	1,300,000	
51,885,000,000	42,683,000,000	do 1879.	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	1,000,000	1,118 000	
10,312,100,000	7,989,600,000	Province of Rio de Janeiro	Jan. July	200-500	99 1/2	100 1/2
HYPOTHECARY NOTES.						
—	1,686,600,000	Brazil Jan. Dec.	5 1/2	100,000	99 1/2	98 1/2-100 1/2
—	1,850,500,000	Credito Real do Brazil Jan. July	6 1/2	100,000	79 1/2	79 1/2
—	3,274,400,000	do gold do	6 1/2	115 1/2	85 000-87 000	
—	4,597,600,000	do do de S. Paulo Apr. Oct.	6 1/2	100,000	71 1/2	
—	4,950,000,000	Predial May, Nov.	5 1/2	100,000	71 1/2	

CAPITAL	SHARES	ISSUED	VALUE	PAID UP	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST SALE	LAST DIVIDEND		LAST QUOTATIONS
								AM'T	PAID	
					BANKS					
500,000\$	2,500	All	200\$	All	Auxiliar	90,178 568	200\$000	9\$000	Jan. 1887	100,000—125,000
13,000,000	165,000	All	200	All	Brazil	6,761,003 833	150 000	9 000	Jan. 1887	150 000—250 000
19,000,000	60,000	30,000	200	40	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1,877,493 516	335 000	1 000	Jan. 1887	—
		30,000	200	40	do do 2 series	—	52 000	1 600	Jan. 1887	—
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	100	Commercial do S. Paulo	1,667 818	221 000	9 000	Jan. 1887	81 000—85 000
15,000,000	50,000	30,000	200	110	do 3 series	—	3 700	1 000	Jan. 1887	220 000—223 000
		15,000	200	110	do 3 series	—	3 700	1 000	Jan. 1887	—
30,000,000	100,000	12,500	200	60	Credito Real do Brazil	73,552 664	3 000	8 000	Jan. 1887	—
1,000,000	10,000	All	50	50	do S. Paulo	99,166 311	70 000	2 000	Jan. 1887	— 80 000
2,000,000	10,000	All	50	70	Delcredere	5,519 500	62 000	2 000	Jan. 1887	— 63 000
2,000,000	50,000	All	50	50	English Bank, Limited	£ 190,000	140 000	6 000	Jan. 1886	— 192 000
5,000,000	30,000	All	100	40	Industrial e Mercantil Internacional	90,000 000	40 000	10 000	Jan. 1887	39 000 40 000
20,000,000	50,000	All	50	10	London and Brazilian, Limited	250,000	270 000	10 000	Oct. 1886	—
£ 1,000,000	5,000	All	10	10	Mercantil de Santos	300,000 000	65 000	6 000	Jan. 1887	—
1,000,000	5,000	All	10	10	Predial	130,000 000	65 000	6 000	Jan. 1887	—
4,000,000	20,000	All	200	40	Rural e Hypothecario	3,425,499 994	930 000	1 000	Jan. 1887	320 000—330 000
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	40	União de Credito	75,146 938	3 200	3 200	Mar. 1887	— 50 000
					RAILWAYS					
15,000,000	50,000	All	200	20	Bahia e Minas	—	184 000	7 1/2	Oct. 1886	—
8,000,000	—	—	200	40	do debentures	—	8 1/2	Nov. 1886	—	
					Bragantina	—	—	—	—	—

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE T
------	------	------------	-------------

1,000,000	2,000	All	200
1,000,000	8,000		50
1,000,000	20,000		100
1,500,000	7,500	1,926	200
1,300,000	8,000	All	200
8,073,500	83,679	All	200
11,804,200	56,321		200
15,395,400			50
8,493,500			200
8,000,000	40,000	31,081	200
3,974,000	40,000	25,500	200
2,100,000	8,000		200
970,000			200
1,000,000	6,000	4,130	200
1,000,000			200
4,400,000	20,000	10,000	200
4,000,000			200
1,922,000			100
1,500,000			100
820,000	4,050	All	100
370,000		6,984	200
3,800,000	19,000		200

[illegible]

10,665,000	53,395	3,000	—
7,300,000	36,000	23,591	200
2,000,000	—	—	100
6,300,000	—	—	50
800,000	4,000	All	200
5,400,000*	27,000	All	—
453,600	—	—	500
835,700	—	—	100
10,000,000	50,000	All	200
500,000	2,500	All	200
500,000	—	—	200
1,100,000	6,000	All	200
360,000	—	—	300
1,000,000	6,000	3,500	200
4,000,000	20,000	All	200
250,000	—	All	200
2,500,000	2,500	All	200
7,500,000	50,000	10,410	15
5,000,000*	25,000	10,000	200

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF
RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 4th, 1887.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

4,000,000\$	20,000	10,000	200
3,000,000	3,000	All	1,000
2,000,000	10,000	All	100
2,000,000	10,000	All	200
1,000,000	20,000	10,000	200
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	1,000
5,500,000	7,150	All	1,000
2,000,000	10,000	All	200
4,000,000	8,000	1,000	1,000
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200
1,000,000	25,000	12,500	200
2,000,000	20,000	All	100
133,800\$	—	—	200
300,000	1,500	1,450	200
244,600	—	—	200
550,000	—	—	100
250,000	—	—	100
250,000	—	—	200
300,000	—	—	100
200,000	—	—	200
800,000	—	—	100
1,700,000	8,500	All	200
940,000	—	—	200
800,000	4,000	All	200
—	—	—	200
75,000	7,500	All	£ 100
F 11,000,000	32,000	—	F 500
1,300,000\$	6,000	All	200
1,170,100	—	—	100
500,000	—	—	100
200,000	—	—	100
1,600,000\$	8,000	All	200
3,000,000	15,000	All	200
400,000	—	All	200
1,000,000	5,000	All	200
800,000	—	—	200
600,000	—	—	200
400,000	—	—	—
160,000	—	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	All	200
170,000	860	—	200
600,000	3,000	All	200
2,000,000	10,000	5,550	200
250,000	—	—	200
3,000,000\$	6,000	All	500
580,000	—	—	200
£ 200,000	—	All	£ 50
800,000	4,000	All	200
10,000,000	50,000	18,000	200
374,000	—	—	200
500,000	2,500	All	200
220,000	4,400	All	50
7,500,000	75,000	All	100
1,044,000	4,750	All	200
2,000,000	10,000	9,157	200
833,100	—	—	100

300,000 000	520 000	30 000	Jan. 1887
—	14 000	—	Jan. 1887
—	30 000	4 000	Jan. 1887
200,000 000	70 000	4 000	Jan. 1887
270,000 000	220 000	10 000	Jan. 1887
260,500 000	210 000	10 000	Jan. 1887
33,371 584	46 000	4 000	Jan. 1887
116,000 000	185 000	10 000	Jan. 1887
24,531 237	27 000	2 000	Jan. 1887
180,000 000	65 000	5 000	Jan. 1887
—	14 000	—	Feb. 1887
—	9 1/2 %	9 1/2 %	Feb. 1887
—	150 000	—	Dec. 1886
—	—	7 1/2 %	Oct. 1886
—	—	8 1/2 %	July 1886
—	—	6 1/2 1/2 %	Jan. 1886
—	200 000	8 1/2 %	Oct. 1886
132,870 000	208 000	8 1/2 %	Nov. 1886
—	180 000	—	Nov. 1886
—	42 000	4 %	Nov. 1886
—	240 000	—	Nov. 1886
—	66 1/2 %	8 1/2 %	Nov. 1886
—	85 1/2 %	3 1/2 %	Jan. 1886
—	—	22 000	Jan. 1886
—	210 000	9 000	Jan. 1886
11,932 300	210 000	8 1/2 %	Jan. 1886
—	190 000	7 1/2 1/2 %	Sept. 1885
—	206 000	—	Oct. 1885
—	220 000	—	Oct. 1885
—	9 2 1/2 %	7 1/2 %	Oct. 1885
—	225 000	15 000	Oct. 1885
—	put	7 1/2 %	Oct. 1885
—	206 000	8 1/2 %	Nov. 1885
—	210 000	8 1/2 %	Jan. 1885
—	208 000	8 1/2 %	Sept. 1885
—	490 000	7 1/2 1/2 %	Oct. 1885
—	210 000	—	Jan. 1885
—	125 000	35 000	Jan. 1885
—	128 000	3 000	Jan. 1885
—	132 000	9 1/2 %	Jan. 1885
—	35 000	1 800	Jan. 1885
—	—	8 000	Jan. 1885
179,748 870	55 500	2 000	Aug. 1884
180,315 260	190 000	4 500	May 1884
180,040 000	115 000	5 000	May 1884
9,858 157	70 1/2 %	2 1/2 %	Jan. 1884
1,617 133	—	—	Jan. 1884

10 000	—	11 000
20 000	—	32 000
220 000	—	224 500
45 000	—	46 000
....	—	182 000
15 000	—	14 500
....	—	200 000
63 %	—	67 %
....	—	215 000
....	—	495 000
50 000	—	53 000
....	—	195 000

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1865
Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River.
For Freight and General information apply to
Thomas Norton,
104 Wall St., New-York.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.
No. 69, Rua 1^a de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co.
No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782
Agent in Rio de Janeiro
E. W. May,
RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE
INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 82, Rua 1^a de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-
PANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund.... £ 440,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro
E. W. May,
RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaboraity.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

FIRE AND MARINE.
Fire Risks..... Authorized 1870
Marine Risks..... Authorized 1884.
Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
No. 2 Praça das Marinhos.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds.... £5,245,104
Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchan-
dise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.
(Agents for Lloyds) No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Swanwick & Gordon,
39, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797
Losses paid..... £5,500,000
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Swanwick & Gordon,
39, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN
GOVERNMENTS.

February Departures:
To New York:
(Every Saturday)

Dalton (Loading in Santos).... Feb. 5th
Lasset [do do " 15th
Blia (Loading in Santos).... " 19th
Halley (Loading in Santos).... " 26th
Extra steamers as may be needed.

To Southampton:

Temporarily suspended on account of quarantine res-
trictions.

For Other Ports:

Kepeler River Plate..... Feb. 3rd
Delamont New Orleans..... " 15th

To Rio Grande Ports:

Cavour..... Every
Chatham..... Wednesday
or Cassing

LAMPORT & HOLT,

21 Water Street, Liverpool.
ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,
17, Leadenhall Street, London
For freight and passages apply to
Agents—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.
No. 82, Rua 1^a de Março
Brokers—Silverthorn,
Rua 1^a de Março No. 35.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1887

Date	Steamer	Destination
Feb. 9	Trent	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Macaé, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 16	Montego	Santos.
" 24	La Plata	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Lisbon and Vigo.
Mar. 1	Tagus	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

* from Rio Grande.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the
9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro
on the 26th and 10th, the former proceeding to the River Plate
after the necessary delay. The latter stops at Santos and
returns, calling at Brazilian ports.

The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the
9th and 24th of every month.

For freight and passages apply to

E. W. MAY, Superintendent.
Rua do General Camara No. 2,
(Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity)

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL
MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK
FINANCE, Capt. Baker, 5th Mar.
ALLIANCE, Capt. Beers, 8th
ADVANCE, Capt. Lord, 20th Apr.

The fine packet

ADVANCE,

will sail 5th February at 10 a. m. for
NEW YORK
calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO,
(entering the two last named ports)
PARÁ, BARBADOES AND ST. THOMAS

Reduced Passages

	cabio	steage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	
" New York.....	\$145	\$75 gold

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents
No. 2 Praça das Marinhos
And for cargo to
W. C. Peck.
No. 6, Praça do Commercio

or her return from Santos,

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK
OF
RIO DE JANEIRO
(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Santos,
São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve Fund..... " 190,000

Draws on
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN
BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON
BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA,
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, MONTEVIDEO,
AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Capital paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve fund..... " 250,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,
LONDON,
Messrs. Mallet Freres & Co.,
PARIS,
Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co.,
HAMBURG,

CRASHLEY & Co.,
Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Amer-
ican newspapers and periodicals. Agents for
The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Edi-
tions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library
constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighborhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Langseth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in A. H. Smith's, Pierce & Lubin's and Royal Penmanship
and Pen's Soap.

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

COFFEE TABLES,

Compiled expressly for this market by an old exporter,
and calculated in American and English currency.

For Sale at this office

Price 2\$500.

ORCHIDS, ETC

Collections filled and shipped on short notice, suitably
packed for transportation to all parts of the world.

Address: Peter Turl,

Care of The Rio News,

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

WINES

Port, Sherry and Madeira

Imported by

Andrew Steele & Co.

No. 72, Rua 1^a de Março.

THE RIO NEWS.
HAND-BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

*The Editors of this paper have in pre-
paration, in English, a pocket guide-
book of this city and vicinity, which will
indicate and describe all places of in-
terest, and direct passengers from
passing steamers where to go in order
to best spend the brief time they may
have in port. Thousands of English-
speaking travellers pass through this
city every year, and to all such the
Hand-book will be invaluable. A few*

*First-Class Advertisements
will be inserted, those being preferred
which have a special interest for trav-
ellers. Applications should be made for
terms and space before the end of the
current month.*

MEMORANDUMS

and other blank forms used in business
offices are much more convenient when put
up in blocks, for which purpose the new
ELASTIC CEMENT
is much preferable to the pasts used by
binders. All commercial forms printed
at the

TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA
can be put up in blocks with this Cement at
a slight additional expense.

G. F. BASSET & CO.

No. 5, Rua Fresca.
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants.
Use Scott's and Watkins codes.
Cable address: "Basset."

P. O. Box 392.

C. T. DWINAL,

34 RUA DA QUITANDA
Dealer in
Sewing Machines,
and all articles pertaining to their use.
Also materials for lightning conductors.

VISITING CARDS,

of all sizes and styles, executed
with dispatch at
No. 79, Rua Sete de Setembro,
1^a Andar.

FAHNESTOCK'S
"B. A."
VERMIFUGE.

THIS valuable remedy has now been prom-
inently before the people for fifty-seven
years, the manufacture and sale of it having
been commenced in 1827. Its popularity and
success have never been so large as at the present
time, and this, of itself, speaks loudly as to its
wonderful efficacy.

We do not hesitate to say, that in no single
instance has it failed to remove worms from
either children or adults who were afflicted by
these foes to human life.

We are constantly in receipt of testimonials
from physicians as to its wonderful efficacy.
Its success has produced counterfeits, and the
buyer must be particularly careful to examine
the entire name, and see that it is

"B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge.

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and
European mails.

The Rio News was established under its present title
and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the
British and American Mail. Although the style, title
and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer,
the designation of number and volume were continued
unbroken. At the beginning of 1887 the style of the
publication was still further changed by an increase from
four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the
paper. This change not only largely increased the size of
the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for
office and reference use.

The policy adopted by The News at the outset was that
of strict independence and impartiality. The editors had
well-grounded convictions on political and economic ques-
tions, and as they believed that all such questions had a
direct or indirect influence on commercial and financial
enterprises they decided to discuss them just as far as their
relative importance made it desirable. In this line of policy
The News has been successful even beyond all expectation.

With the beginning of its 13th volume (January, 1886)
the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention
to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their
policy and management have thus far been received, and in
advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from
them will be made. The News will seek to keep its
readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial
questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy
which may have more or less bearing upon any and all
enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat
every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the
editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In
its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully in-
formed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States
and Europe, where its commercial reports are much ap-
preciated, The News has a wide circulation throughout
Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising
medium. The rates charged are 15¢ per inch per quarter,
with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

TERMS:

One year's subscription..... 20\$000
English and American subscriptions..... £2 or \$10
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS: Caixa no Correio, A.

Typ. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.